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to him: "He knows the Colorado Desert as no other man knows it, and his sketches are faithful portrayals of objects he has seen and lived with."

Cours de Géographie. Par Henry Lemonnier et F. Schrader.

Avec la collaboration de Marcel Dubois. Cours Supérieur. Quarto, 176 pp., 266 Maps and Figures in colours and black, and 191 other Illustrations. Hachette & Co., Paris, 1906. (Price, fr. 3.50.)

This Atlas and text have been entirely reconstructed to conform with the French official requirements for the higher geographical courses in the common schools. The general facts of physical, mathematical, and human geography form an introduction to a more detailed study of the continents and their political divisions; the latter half of the book describes France in all its geographical relations. This is one of the best French school books. The subject is well arranged and logically developed. Each lesson is divided into two distinct parts. The first presents the essential ideas and the geographical names which should be committed to memory; the second part, embracing supplementary ideas or explanatory detail, is presented in the form of a reading lesson.

Commercial and industrial geography are especially emphasized, and the wealth of illustrations, particularly of coloured and black maps, is one of the finest features of the book. In the hands of a master like Schrader the many scores of maps could not fail to be instructive and well produced. In plan and in detail this is a book to be highly commended, and it will be serviceable to our teachers of geography who read French. Occasional mistakes may be easily corrected. The tsetse fly does not render cattle-raising impossible in the Congo basin, and cattle are now kept at about 70 white stations in the Congo Free State; coffee is not among the products of our south Atlantic States, and Newfoundland is not a political part of Canada.

Kinship Organizations and Group Marriage in Australia. By Northcote W. Thomas. xiv and 163 pp., Diagrams, Index and Maps.

The Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1906, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Price, \$2.)

The book is to some extent a criticism of the folly of hasty theories based upon insufficient data. It adds to the large number of facts previously collected by Spencer, Gillen, Roth, Howitt, Mrs. Parker and others, analyzes the whole evidence and points out the inconsistencies that are found in some of the most pretentious records. The book is a survey of our present knowledge of Australian kinship organizations, and it may well help to stimulate further research in that field, which may throw more light on the many difficult problems of primitive sociology. The author goes outside the Australian field for many facts collected from other primitive peoples that may afford useful clues.

In the first chapter, Mr. Thomas discusses social organization among peoples of low culture, such as tribes, kinship groups, totem kins and phratries (the prohibition of marriage to a member of one's own tribe or group), drawing upon our knowledge of these organizations in all parts of the world. He deals, in the second chapter, with descent as reckoned in the paternal or maternal line, but does not attempt to answer the questions why early mankind appears, almost universally, to have reckoned descent of the kin name and inheritance in the female line and why many tribes have shifted to reckoning in the male line. No evidence justifies a theory, and he thinks the problem is probably insoluble.

He next discusses the organizations called totem kins, phratries, and matri-

monial classes in their various combinations, and illustrates by maps and tables their territorial distribution all over known Australia. Mr. Andrew Lang, himself one of the foremost students, speaks of these chapters which fill most of the book as "a work of great labour very efficiently performed." The author proves clearly that when the names of the phratries and matrimonial classes can be translated "they are names of animals which indicate some relation probably between the phratries and classes on the one hand, and the system of totemism on the other." But only a few of the class-names can be translated with certainty.

The book is critical and cautious, holding fast only to that which can be proved and protesting throughout against generalizations upon obscure data. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons are the representatives, in the United States, for this and other publications of the Cambridge University Press.

La Chine Novatrice et Guerrière. *Par Capitaine d'Ollone.* ix and 319 pp. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris, 1906 (Price, 3.50 fr.)

The book is largely the outcome of a mission to China which the Ministry of Instruction confided to Captain d'Ollone. It is not his first book, and the author is already known for the painstaking care with which he collects facts. He thinks the present attitude of China towards Western civilization cannot be understood without knowledge of her past, and therefore he presents many facts relating to the military, religious, administrative, and social aspects of Old China before dealing with the realities of the present. There is nothing dry about the author's handling of the complex subject, for his style is interesting and the pertinence of his material is evident. Through history he leads up to the present day with its forces of conservation and evolution, its social and scientific unfolding, its educational reforms, new military régime and growing desire for the material conveniences of the West. He says it is too early to speculate as to the future of China. The new influences have been too recently introduced to judge of their influence in shaping future history. We should first know the Chinese and their country better, and the book is a contribution to this study. It is worthy of wide attention.

History of the Philippine Islands from their Discovery by Magellan in 1521 to the Beginning of the XVII Century; with Descriptions of Japan, China and Adjacent Countries. *By Dr. Antonio de Morga.* Completely translated into English, edited and annotated by E. H. Blair and J. A. Robertson. With Facsimiles. 2 volumes. 8vo. Cleveland, Ohio, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1907. 331 and 209 pp.

De Morga's account, one of the most important sources for the early history of the Philippines and their contemporaneous relations to China and Mexico, first appeared in the year 1609, printed in the City of Mexico, under the title "Succesos de las Islas Filipinas." The events described in his volume cover a full century—the period from 1493 to 1603—and the history proper of the archipelago from 1565. The editors very aptly characterize his work in the preface as follows: "Morga's work is important, as being written by a royal official and a keen observer and participant in affairs. Consequently he touches more on the practical, everyday affairs of the islands, and in his narrative shows forth the policies of the Government, its ideals, and its strength and weaknesses. This book is written in the true historic spirit, and the various threads of the history of the islands are followed systemati-